



**Use Sources A, B and C above to identify one similarity and one difference in living conditions over time. [4]**

Candidate A

Looking at Source A and B both sources show streets during the Tudor and Industrial revolution. Source A and B are similar because both some type of pollution. Source A shows poo and sewage on the street, Source B shows air pollution because of the chimneys. Source C is different from Source B because the houses in the 1930s do not show air pollution like in the industrial revolution source.

Candidate B

Source B is different from Source C because in Source C it shows houses are bigger and more spaced out compared to the back to back housing during the industrial revolution. Source A and B are similar because during both times, the Tudors and Industrial revolution, there was poor sanitation and sewage would be running through the streets.

Candidate C

Source A is from the Tudors. Source B is from the industrial revolution. Both are different because they are from different times. Source B looks overcrowded from houses where Source C looks nicer and more modern. The houses are spread out more.

**Describe the living conditions in industrial towns such as Cardiff that led to cholera outbreaks in the mid-nineteenth century? [6]**

Candidate A

Cholera is a disease to do with dirty water. When people drank this water, they would catch the infectious disease and would start to vomit and have diarrhoea. As towns and cities did not have good sewages or drains, this meant cholera could spread easily. In 1849 there was an outbreak which saw up to 50,000 plus deaths. In Wales, there were 4 big outbreaks of cholera during the 19th century. In Cardiff the first recorded cholera outbreak was in 1894 where a 19 year old man died after being ill. After this man died the cholera disease spread throughout south Wales valleys and by November of 1894 nearly 400 men and women had died from it.

Cardiff was an up and coming city where more people were moving to due to the industrial growth. There was a lot of trade and Cardiff was the industrial output. This is similar to what was happening with Merthyr Tydfil. Because of the increase of population in these Welsh cities houses had to be built quickly. There was a lack of preparation and housing regulations were poor quality and very little health and safety. The builders tended to build back to back houses with narrow streets. Made cheaply, these houses would have poor ventilation, no drainage and an adequate water supply. As a result of these poor living conditions this saw a spread of cholera.

Candidate B

The living conditions in places like Cardiff and Merthyr Tydfil changed with the growth of the industrial revolution. Many people moved to places like Cardiff to get new jobs and hopefully a better wage. But the living conditions in these towns and cities were awful compared to people living in the countryside. Cardiff’s houses were built back to back with little drainage and built with a poor quality. Due to the poor ventilation and very little drainage, sewage would easily pass on diseases like Cholera. Many people sharing the same toilet and water supplies. In 1858 the records showed in the poorest area of Cardiff up to 2000 people living in around 200 houses. Up to 20 people could be sharing in one house. This overcrowding was a serious risk to public health. If one of these people were to catch Cholera from the poor water supply, they come easily spread it. Cholera is caught from being in contact with dirty water. As majority of people living in this type of environment in Cardiff they would not have access to good food, or would live in a hygienic way. Cholera’s symptoms were diarrhoea and violent vomiting and resulted in a high death toll. In Cardiff alone in 1849 396 men and women had died by November.